

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 12TH, 1891.

NUMBER 19

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cently received from Europe) for developing, stopping, enlarg-  
ing, etc. The Directorate avails of this opportunity to invite  
amateurs and others who have not yet joined the Society to  
inspect the rooms, which are open to visitors on Mondays,  
Thursdays and Saturdays, from 7 to 9 p.m.  
Any information required may be obtained during the day  
at Rua 1 de Março No. 4, 2nd floor, or at the photographic  
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# NOTICE.

Friedrich Otto Zieger formerly Assessor in the Financial  
Court of His Highness Prince Schöenburg who has resided at  
Waldenburg Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, emigrated to the  
United States in 1861 and has not been heard of since.  
Whereas a not inconsiderable fortune has been bequeathed to  
him by will and is now being administered in his behalf under  
the supervision of the undersigned Court of Justice the said  
Friedrich Otto Zieger is herewith summoned to make known  
his residence having in the necessary testimonials certifying  
the identity of his person for the purpose of handing over the  
property to him. Waldenburg, 21st December 1890. The  
Royal Saxon Court of Justice, Bamberg, Judge of the Court.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs,  
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-  
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock  
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a sum-  
mary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-  
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terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 12th, 1891.

The action of the Bahia importers in re-  
gard to the burdensome duties now col-  
lected because of the depreciation of currency,  
must challenge the serious attention of the  
government and of the public. They pro-  
pose to remove no goods from the custom-  
house after the 15th unless some measure of  
relief is granted. They have petitioned for  
this, but no answer whatever has been re-  
ceived. As a last resort, they propose to  
close their doors rather than submit longer  
to the imposition. Santos is inclined to  
adopt the same resolution, and invitations  
for co-operation have been extended to all  
the other commercial centres of the country.  
If the merchants are united in this move-  
ment, we can not see how the government  
can avoid granting the relief demanded.  
Brazil is wholly dependent upon her im-  
port trade, not only for clothing and luxu-  
ries, but for food and other necessities of  
life. There is no law to compel a mer-  
chant to carry on a business at a loss, nor  
is there any law to prevent his closing his  
doors whenever he chooses to do so. In  
view of the fact that the treasury has been  
assisting the speculators to enrich them-  
selves largely at the expense of the mer-  
cantile classes, the latter can not be blamed  
if they refuse to carry the burden any  
longer. They are asking no more than fair  
play, and as the popular sentiment of the  
country is sure to back them up the govern-  
ment will be wise to find some way for  
granting the relief demanded. We are per-  
fectly well aware that the government has  
no more right to abolish taxes than it has to  
impose them, but as the time for the meet-  
ing of congress is near at hand, it can at  
the very least promise to present some mea-  
sure of relief and secure its passage at the  
earliest moment possible.

In view of the fact that there are thou-  
sands of poor people in Argentina who are  
without employment, why would it not be  
a good plan for the coffee planters to send  
for them. It is frequently urged that much  
of the new crop will be lost for want of la-  
borers in the picking season. In our opin-  
ion, this can easily be avoided by sending  
for laborers and paying them good wages  
for the season. It has been the practice for  
some years past for many thousands of Ital-  
ians to go to the River for employment  
during the harvesting season, and it ought  
to be just as easy to secure the same kind  
of labor for the coffee plantations of this  
country. The picking season comes in the  
best part of the year, the work is light, the  
crop valuable, and the wages ought to be  
good. The planter will really gain by not  
being obliged to maintain a large force of  
laborers during the intervals between crops,  
and he will also gain by securing an abun-  
dance of the very best labor. All he will  
need to do is to provide food and barracks  
for their accommodation during the pick-  
ing season, leaving the laborers to come  
and go at their own volition and expense.  
Without doubt the steamship companies  
will be only too glad to make special steer-  
age rates to Rio and Santos for such labor-  
ers, as their coming and going every year  
will soon constitute a steady and profitable  
traffic. If a circular were sent to Buenos  
Aires offering employment for a specified  
period at good wages, we have not the  
slightest doubt but what thousands would  
at once find their way here. All the ma-  
chinery required is an agent in Santos and

one in Rio to give information and forward the laborers to their destinations. The planters, however, should be very careful to not only pay them good wages, but to pay them in cash, so that no cause for complaint may arise. If the laborers are not well treated at the outset, they will neither return themselves nor encourage others to make the attempt.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Washington on the 10th, Mr. John W. Foster had arrived there with the Spanish reciprocity treaty in his pocket, which was to have been formally signed yesterday. Aside from the particulars of the treaty, which perhaps will have very little interest to the Brazilian reader, it may be said that it secures the triumph of the policy inaugurated by Mr. Blaine for bringing the American nations into closer commercial relationship. The Brazilian treaty made the Spanish one possible; the Spanish treaty secures the permanency of the Brazilian treaty and will exercise a powerful influence upon negotiations with Mexico. We believe that no one will deny that Mr. Blaine has fairly won a diplomatic victory, and if our judgment is not at fault he has secured a victory which will not only prove a serious reverse to the protectionists of the United States, but ought to be the beginning of a commercial system between the nations of this continent almost as free and unrestricted as that now existing between the states of the American Union.

We regret to say that nothing whatever, so far as the public is informed, has been done to remedy the terrible abuses existing at the S. Sebastião hospital. Neither justice nor humanity appears to influence the government in the matter; nor does it even consider that an explanation is due to the public in regard to abuses now known the whole world over. It is admitted that such offences have occurred elsewhere, and may occur again even in the most enlightened of nations, but we do not believe that they could occur in any civilized country without an indignant protest from the better classes of society and without arousing some action on the part of the authorities. In view of the fact that the great majority of those who are sent to the S. Sebastião hospital—nearly all in fact—are foreigners, the government ought to be all the more scrupulous in providing good treatment for them. This, however, is not done. The descriptions given of the hospital by Brazilian reporters as well as by the foreigners who have been inmates of its wards, simply pass beyond the limits of belief. The neglect, indifference, ignorance, filth and wanton brutality are more than the ordinary civilized mind can grasp. When we remember that the great majority of these unfortunate victims are foreigners, sailors and immigrants, we are amazed that the Brazilian government can still have the hardihood to invite commerce and immigration to these shores. A people so indifferent to human life and suffering, so unconscious of human rights and feelings, can never hope for success. No permanent prosperity can ever be built upon such a sacrifice of human life, nor at the cost of so much human right. Men do not come here to die, nor even to be treated like cattle. The humblest of them are entitled to the sympathy and protection which civilized society accords to everyone in every part of the world, and it is expected that Brazil will not hesitate to grant this in the fullest measure.

#### EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

PORTO, Portugal, 21st April, 1891.  
Editor of The Rio News,  
Rio de Janeiro.

Sir:—Hundreds and thousands of Portuguese men, women and children are almost weekly leaving their homes to seek their fortunes in Brazil. Will you permit me the liberty of asking you to be editor of an independent newspaper and obviously above the suspicion that might influence an interested party, if in your opinion these poor creatures are well looked after by the government who contracts for their importation? Have they suitable relage, etc., on their arrival, etc., and what prospects have they of permanent work?

Your kind reply will be published and will very greatly oblige,

Your obedient servant,  
HUMANITY.

Although the lot of the immigrant in Brazil is full of disappointment and hard work, and although at times he is made the victim of unfeeling speculation and injustice, it must be said that the Portuguese suffer less wrong in this respect than any other nationality. Speaking the same lan-

guage, being familiar with the laws and customs of the country and having so large a number of their own countrymen already established here, they find very little difficulty in obtaining employment, and consequently they suffer very little hardship compared with those who come here from other countries. That there are petty efforts made to oppress them by jealous officials and avaricious task-masters no one will deny, but this is perhaps no worse than the treatment frequently meted out to the poorer classes of Brazilians.

Although the arriving immigrants are compelled to endure many hardships arising from neglect, avarice, indifference and lack of preparation, the Portuguese readily find the means of escaping all this. The majority of them have relatives and friends here and know where they are to go and what they are to do. As a rule very few of them go to the immigrants' *hospedaria*. They quickly find employment and are rarely, if ever, compelled to beg in the streets, as so many others are continually doing. Being the small shop-keepers of the country, the mechanics, house servants, gardeners and general laborers, they find no difficulty whatever in obtaining situations. Their own countrymen are capitalists, contractors, builders, planters, merchants, bankers, and all that, and they have their own hospitals and benevolent societies. As a nationality they are more than strong enough to take care of themselves and protect their own immigrants.

With other nationalities, however, the case is different. Not being familiar with the language and customs of the country, nor with its industries and geography, they are wholly at the mercy of the contractors who bring them here, of the officials who receive them, and of the employers who traffic in their labor. They are stowed away and treated like cattle on the way out; on arrival they are inadequately housed and fed by the government, they are left in utter ignorance as to the country, and are then forced into the employ of men whose main object is to get the maximum of work out of them at the minimum of cost. Some employers treat them kindly and liberally, many treat them harshly and then cheat them out of their wages. As a rule, the contracts for introducing immigrants are shameless speculations, in which neither the welfare of the immigrant nor the good name of the country is taken into consideration. If the truth were fully known in Europe, the people there would feel compelled by every instinct of humanity to discourage their countrymen from coming here. They are deceived, however, by the rosy descriptions of the country and the interested explanations and arguments of men who are sent there for the special purpose of fostering the traffic.

Sometimes, perhaps, Brazil will be a good field for the industrious immigrant, but until its civil institutions are definitely settled and its public lands are surveyed and thrown open to settlement, with better guarantees for life and property, it should not be forgotten that there are as many risks as advantages.

Journal de Commercio, 8th May.

#### BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

From the balance-sheet of this bank published yesterday it appears that its issue account stands as follows:

Banco Nacional issue.....	49,763,860\$
Banco dos Estados Unidos do.....	128,157,310\$
Banco do Brazil do.....	50,000,000\$
	227,921,170\$
Gold issue, Banco Nacional.....	146,610\$
	228,067,770\$
deduct notes in cash.....	1,200,140\$
Circulation on April 30th.....	226,867,630\$
The bank, however, can issue:	
Against the deposit of <i>aplicação</i> (50,000,000\$).....	50,000,000\$
Item of gold 59,756,894\$942—say.....	180,000,000\$
	230,000,000\$
deduct circulation (less the gold notes of the Banco Nacional).....	226,721,030\$
There remains to be issued.....	3,278,970\$

In the same balance sheet we see that the two accounts "Shares and debentures of companies" and "Banks and companies," debtor balances on guaranteed accounts, cent. 5 per cent. about 55 per cent of the capital of the bank, that is to say, 114,338,000\$.

"Guaranteed accounts current" and "Accounts current at fixed maturity" amount to 113,887,000\$.

The bank holds 21,508,000\$ in "public funds." Its debt to the Treasury is 13,632,000\$, of which 4,322,000\$ arises from gold sales.

Our space does not permit a full analysis of this balance sheet, which is certainly sig-

nificant and important enough to warrant careful study. Nearly all of its issue, or 224,225,000\$, has been employed in assisting the speculative enterprises of the day, to the prejudice of legitimate commerce, from which three-fourths of the national revenue is derived and upon which national prosperity largely depends. This is certainly a very serious choice for the principal bank of the republic to make, and in the event of a crash implies most serious consequences for the whole country. A further examination shows also that the bank had issued 5,994,000\$ in "gold cheques" against which it held only 3,111,000\$ in coin. This of itself would warrant a searching inquiry as to the manner in which the bank's funds are being employed, and its available resources for meeting an emergency which certainly can not be long distant.

From the *Manchester Guardian*, April 4th.  
THE BRAZIL TRADE

To the Editor.  
Sir:—The *Rio News* of March 10 gives a list of the new companies registered in Rio since the 1st of January this year, and the capital demanded for them, viz:—

January.....	R\$. 285,016,000\$000
First fortnight of February.....	226,300,000\$000
Second fortnight of February.....	100,250,000\$000

Total..... R\$. 611,566,000\$000  
To which they add some of the new companies which have appeared by prospectus, &c., during the past week, March 10 (R\$. 32,500,000\$000). In addition to the above, the *Journal de Commercio* announces on March 8 five new companies with a capital of R\$. 32,500,000\$000, making a total of R\$. 696,566,000\$000, or, at 181, exchange, £3,824,450 sterling. These figures are remarkable. The Rio people seem to be taking much the same course that we did in the years leading up to 1866, and which landed us in the celebrated Black Monday and the Overland Guiney catastrophe. In fact, looking at the relative resources of the two countries, I am not sure that Brazil has not located us in the dangerous place she is going. The greatest production of Brazil is her coffee crop. It is a splendid source of income—since £10,000,000 or £12,000,000 we may perhaps take it at. But our Rio friends have in two months and ten days spent beforehand the coffee crop of the next four years. If this source of wealth is thus placed beforehand we may expect difficulty as to the ordinary payments of the country, which the coffee crop helped very potently to meet. One does not mind the slow rise of deflation from these facts. Anybody can see what they mean, and if they have outstanding debts in Brazil are likely to "feel" as well as see. — Yours, &c.,  
K. D. REIDEN.

April 3, 1891.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, May 9th.

#### S. SEBASTIÃO HOSPITAL.

Mr. Naveiro Nogueira, a Spaniard, who arrived here on March 16th, was taken ill with yellow fever on April 4th and sent to the S. Sebastião hospital, which he has just left.

He has called at our office to complain of the bad treatment he received while he was there. The system which the nurses adopted in his case, he informs us, one of absolute dieting; they ever forgot to give him the medicines prescribed. He says, moreover, that having fallen in delirium from his bed and fractured his arm, he found no one to dress it for him. On his leaving the hospital, the management failed to restore to him his passport, his umbrella and his boots.

#### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Below we give the result of the 2nd cricket match of the above club for this season, showing a victory for the "Chicarras" by an innings and 9 runs. On Sunday next the "Banks and Telegraph" play the "Commerciacs."

#### THE WORLD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. Twocedy, b. Barber.....	0	c. and b. Barber.....	95
A. Sell, c. Gepp, b. Barber.....	0	b. Richards.....	0
H. Tross, b. Fussell.....	2	run out.....	22
H. C. Le B. W. b.....	0		
Barber.....	5	b. Richards.....	10
E. Colborne, b. Barber.....	5	not out.....	3
W. Cress, b. Barber.....	0	b. Richards.....	0
J. Ashton, b. Fussell.....	7	c. and b. Fussell.....	6
C. Lloyd, b. Barber.....	0	b. Richards.....	1
H. Barton, not out.....	0	b. Richards.....	0
A. E. Dewar, c. Gepp.....	1	b. Barber.....	1
b. Barber.....	1	b. Richards.....	7
Extras.....	1		
Total.....	21	Total.....	75

"CHICARRAS."  
First Innings. Second Innings.

P. Barber, b. Tross.....	22		
A. Richards, b. Cress.....	5		
J. Elworthy, b. L. W. b.....	5		
Ashton.....	10		
F. H. Cress, b. Tross.....	8		
H. Fussell, b. Ashton.....	13		
L. Sanderson, run out.....	19		
H. Barclay, b. Orsler.....	0		
H. Dom, not out.....	4		
W. Fletcher, b. Orsler.....	11		
D. Weaver, c. Tross, b. Caley.....	2		
Extras.....	11		
Total.....	105		

The entries for the first sports to be held at end of June are now being received by Messrs. W. Fletcher, Jr., J. Elworthy and H. Tross. Fees: 15\$ members; 2\$ non members.

The following are the events:  
100 yards flat race (members only);  
Long jump;  
Throwing the cricket ball;  
Quarter mile flat race (members only);  
Pole jump;  
Bicycle race;  
110 yards race;  
Marble men's race;  
Halter and flat race;  
100 yards flat race;  
Girl's race;

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Uruguayan minister of agriculture handed in his resignation on the 8th inst.

—Fresh difficulties have arisen between the Union Civica leaders, in Buenos Aires. Dr. Santiago Alem and General Camacho, which it is feared will lead to a split in that society.

—The Uruguayan government has become impressed with the need of cutting down expenses, but instead of reducing the army, it has resolved to make a reduction in the fire brigade.

—Our Buenos Aires exchanges note the return of 190 Dutch colonists from the interior, who have found it impossible to earn a living. They are now living at public expense. It is also proposed to create "refuges" for the boys and girls of the unfortunate Naposta colony.

—The Uruguayan customs receipts last year, compared with 1889, were as follows:

	1889	1890
From imports.....	\$9,692,107.41	\$10,727,775.01
Exports.....	190,868.78	83,040.21
Total receipts.....	9,882,976.19	10,810,815.21

A large percentage of the export duties were suppressed January 31, 1888.

—It is expected that as soon as the epidemic in Rio is at an end there will be a rush of laborers and mechanics for Brazil. The friends of these poor people will do well to warn them against hasty action. Masons, carpenters, machinists, printers, house servants, and certain other classes may be sure of work, but for a large number of them and for laborers in general, the outlook is uncertain. Coffee-pickers may also be sure of employment.

—During the past year there have been hundreds of respectable, hard-working families driven from the country simply because they found they could make more money at their old occupations in Germany and in France and Italy than they could by waiting for something to turn up in this land that had been represented to them as a veritable El Dorado. This state of things has been fearfully aggravated through the failure of the maize crops that has prevented many new arrivals from getting that work which would otherwise have welcomed them and put money in their pockets. — *The Argentine News*.

—The formal opening of the Argentine Congress occurred on the 9th inst. President Pellegrini declares that peace reigns throughout the interior. He advises the rescission of the contract for drainage and water supply of the capital, and the passage of a law regulating the creation of colonies, the government having suspended those which have not complied with their agreements. He represents the industrial and commercial condition of the country as favorable, opposes further emissions of currency and the creation of official banks, and calls attention to the bad financial state of the provinces whose debts tend to increase.

—The municipality has at last made a move in the right direction, one that we have repeatedly pointed out as necessary, viz., to prevent all the flour from being exported, making bread a fearful price later on. The municipality have bought up a great quantity of flour which will be contracted out to bakers at cost price to be sold to the poor at almost cost price. The bread will be subject to chemical analysis by the city chemist. This is a measure which will be a great boon to the poor, who otherwise would have been left to the tender mercies of the bakers. The next thing to be done is to compel the butchers in the market to sell meat by weight, at a uniform rate, or else start municipal butchers as has been done in some of the other provincial towns. — *Argentine News*, Rosario, April 18th.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The yellow fever is said to be declining in Santos.

—In the month of April 3,433 immigrants arrived at the port of Santos.

—The immigration bureau of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been abolished.

—In April there were 139 deaths in Campinas, or 88 less than in the corresponding month of 1890.

—In Campinas during the month of April there were 27 sales of real estate, amounting to 420,000\$.

—Gen. Clarimundo de Queiroz, governor of Ceará by appointment of the government, was elected governor by the state legislature on the 7th inst.

—In S. Paulo two police *subdelegados* were dismissed by the governor for having made use of pressure on the voters at the recent election in that state.

—The Bahia legislature voted on the 5th a resolution asking the general government for assistance for the sufferers in the drought-stricken districts.

—The legislature of Minas Geraes voted on the 4th inst. a motion asking the governor to request the general government to desist from selling public lands in that state.

—In Rio Grande do Sul both parties claim the election; but of course the decision will be in favor of the official candidates. "Counting" always tells in the long run.

—In Campinas the president of the municipal council has decided to call a meeting of the planters for the purpose of consulting them in regard to the opening and repairing of roads.

—According to the final count of the vote in the recent election in Paraná the smallest vote received by any of the government candidates was 6,688 and the largest received by any opposition candidate was 5,308.

—A telegram dated the 7th inst. published in the *Journal do Brazil*, says that a young man in S. Paulo was religiously married against his will and that the police, informed of the matter, prevented the civil marriage.

—The cruiser *Guanabara* arrived at Pará on the 10th.

—The São Paulo police have captured nine expert thieves who have recently arrived in that city.

—An ex-treasurer official in São Paulo named Alípio Juvencio Leite turns out to be the man who forged a number of cheques in that department.

—In the first quarter of the current year there were shipped from Manaus 5,539,971 kilos. of rubber officially valued at 10,394,490\$437. The duties paid on this rubber amounted to 1,176,934\$471.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 9th says that it is informed by a telegram from its correspondent in Santos that the merchants of that city have decided not to withdraw goods from the custom-house until exchange improves.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro apparently wants a rest, for he declared yesterday and to-day official holidays in that state. As the 13th is a national holiday, this will give the good governor plenty of time to rest his weary head.

—The police at Santos arrested on the 8th Adolpho Stein and Maria Stein, supposed to be accomplices of Pedro Larré Leonardi, accused of robbing Farami's jewelry shop. A telegram from S. Paulo says that the prisoners have confessed their guilt.

—On the arrival of Dr. José Marinho at Pernambuco there is to be a grand demonstration in his honor lasting three days. Some day our Brazilian friends will have to sit down on these demonstrations, or else make them the sole object of life.

—On the 1st inst. the governor of Rio de Janeiro advised the general government that he had engaged two doctors at 1,000\$ each per month to treat indigent patients attacked by yellow fever in the municipality of Rezende. But, what has the general government got to do with it?

—The *Jornal do Brasil* published on the 9th a telegram from Porto Alegre stating that there was much political excitement in that city and that the chief of police had issued orders for the arrest and prosecution of persons carrying prohibited weapons, and for dissolving disorderly assemblies.

—In Niteroi on the 2nd inst. the opposition republicans organized the Benjamin Constant Club under the presidency of Dr. Geraldo Martins. Gen. Floriano Peixoto was elected honorary president, and Custódio de Mello, José Simões, Silva Jardim and Thomaz Porciuncula are honorary vice-presidents.

—Whee! The Companhia Mechanica de São Paulo has resolved not to tender for the purchase of the Ypanema iron foundry from the government because the said foundry belongs to the state of S. Paulo under the provisions of the constitution. The complications growing out of that constitution are really becoming serious.

—On the 10th (Sunday) the state legislature of Rio de Janeiro was opened. Governor Portella read a message, giving an account of his management during the provisional period. The legislature then elected Sr. Portella governor by an unanimous vote and Sr. Arthur Getulio das Neves was elected vice-governor by 50 votes (majority 2).

—A S. Carlos, S. Paulo, journal publishes a letter from Rio dos Peixes, Campos Novos do Paranaíba, giving an account of an attack on a surveying party by Indians. The latter numbered 100 and the former 20. The Indians were defeated with the loss of their leader and two men. Of the surveying party three men were severely wounded.

—The political news from Rio Grande do Sul seems to suffer from sober second thought. The first telegrams received here showed a pretty close contest, but a telegram of the 8th gives the government candidates 10,101 votes and those of the opposition only 1,241. If this sort of thing is to continue, the opposition vote will soon be reduced to zero.

—On the 5th inst. hand bills were posted on the street corners in Bahia calling a meeting of the merchants to take action in regard to the collection of duties in gold, and advising them to close their houses if the government refuses to accede to their demands. At the meeting held in virtue of this call, it was resolved to postpone action till the 8th, when a meeting would be held at the exchange.

—A telegram from S. Paulo dated the 7th says that the manager and impresario of the bull-fights in that city have run away with 4,000\$. Running away is becoming just a little too common. A Rio coffee dealer disappeared a couple of weeks ago, and it took 500,000\$, or more, to soothe the alarm of his friends, while a score of smaller debtors have dropped out of sight without leaving us a single p. p. c.

—The provisional president of the state legislature of Goyaz received a telegram from the minister of the interior, dated April 16th, in which the government promises that the prerogatives of that body shall be respected by the governor. Dr. Leopoldo de Bulhões also received a telegram from the minister appealing to the patriotism of the members of the legislature to display a conciliatory spirit and assuring him that the legislature should be opened.

—At a meeting of merchants held in Bahia on the 8th it was resolved not to withdraw goods from the custom house after the 15th, and to send telegrams to commercial associations at other ports asking them to adopt that measure. A committee has been appointed to address congress, the governor of the state and the press on the subject for the purpose of obtaining their concurrence. Another meeting will be held before the end of the month, and if in the meanwhile the government has not abolished the collection of duties in gold or adopted some other measure to improve the state of trade, the merchants will take further action. One hundred and ninety-seven importers have signed a document binding themselves to adhere to these resolutions.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The *Jornal do Commercio* published on the 6th a letter estimating the Rio and Santos coffee crops at 4,000,000 bags each. The writer says that this coffee will be sold for over 1,000,000 francs or 350,000,000\$ in gold, equivalent to 60,000,000\$ in paper money at its present value.

—Gov. Portella assembled the coffee merchants of this city last Tuesday at his official residence in Niteroi for the purpose of consulting them in regard to the best system of collecting the export duty. The following suggestions met the approbation of the governor: the duty will be collected on the arrival of the coffee at this city; the office hours will be from 6:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.; the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro will propose to other state governments an agreement for the simultaneous collection of duties and for the valuation of coffee by the Rio quotations; the federal custom-house will be requested not to permit the shipment of coffee that has not paid the duty to which it is subject; the states will adopt a lower grade than that now adopted as a basis for valuation.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The drawings of the circular street railway in S. Paulo have been approved.

—In September, 1890, the receipts of the D. Thereza Christina line were 5,338\$690 and the expenses 13,208\$092.

—In September, 1890, the receipts of the Mauas and Rio line were 83,230\$890 and the expenses 47,083\$630.

—In October, 1890, the receipts of the Recife, Limoeiro and Tinhauba lines were 95,529\$060 and the expenses 43,563\$020.

—On the 8th inst. there was an interview between the minister of agriculture and the directors of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro.

—The Corcovado railway company has asked the government for a grant of 52,200 square metres of land at Paineiras for the purpose of building there a large hotel and sanatorium.

—Permission has been granted to Engineer Kuhlman to construct a street railway on the Alameda Conselheiro Prado in S. Paulo. The road must be completed in twelve months.

—In S. Paulo on the night of the 4th there was a collision on the S. Paulo line between an express train and a locomotive. Several cars were overturned and their passengers injured, but no one was killed.

—By a decree dated on the 7th inst. the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has ordered construction, for account of the state, of a one-metre gauge railway from a place called Busesos on the coast to a convenient point in the Macaé valley.

—In August, 1890, the receipts of the Baturité railway were 29,785\$116 and the expenses 23,138\$591. It is to be feared that the government officials will lose sight of their returns altogether, if they are not a little more careful.

—Gov. Portella has granted Lieut. Col. Procopio José dos Reis a privilege for 60 years for a tramway between Magé and Soberbo at the foot of the Petropolis mountains, with branches to Santo Aleixo and Piedade. Animal traction will be used on this road whose gauge will be one metre.

—Col. Manoel Jacintho, Dr. Jacintho, Crescencio and Tindal, who had a grant from the provincial assembly of S. Paulo for building a railway from Itaubaté to Amparo, are going to resort to judicial measures to prevent the building of the road between the same points, recently granted by the general government to Lara and Normanton.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Dr. Gunning has given 500\$ to the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro.

—The police is again trying to break up the gambling houses.

—Visconde de Carvalhaes has given 30,000\$ to the Portuguese Benevolent Society.

—We see by our late exchanges that Mr. Edwin A. Berry, of Florida, has been appointed United States consul at Santos.

—The sailor belonging to the English ship *County of Varnworth*, who was wounded on the 29th ult., has died in the hospital.

—Col. Piragibe, who was supposed to be implicated in the attack on the *Tribuna* office, is commanding the 1st brigade of infantry.

—The Lamport & Holt steamer *Rubens* arrived here on the 9th with 14,983 packages of machinery for the Engenho de Dentro earthenware factory.

—The Companhia de Melhoramentos via Lagôa e Botafogo initiated its projected improvement of the Lagôa Rodrigo de Freitas yesterday.

—The name of one of the new police delegates is Andronicus Rustico Yapanahú. If that doesn't frighten evildoers, then there's nothing in a name.

—The government has authorized the use of the Docas D. Pedro II, now owned by the Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos do Brazil, as bonded warehouses.

—It is stated that the Praia do Flamengo and Rua do General Polydoro lines of the Botanical Garden tramway will be opened during the present month.

—Another effort is now being made to have that old tumble-down building removed which partly blocks Rua Fresca. It ought to have been torn down long ago.

—A Paris telegram of the 8th says that the ex-Emperor, D. Pedro II, left for Germany on that day.

—Perhaps some philologist will give us a translation for *somebody*. All that we know about it is that it is something to eat.

—A telegram from Washington, to the *Jornal do Commercio*, dated on the 10th, states that Mr. Foster, and the Spanish-American treaty, had arrived there.

—On the 7th inst. the police arrested on board the steamer *Tagus* Pedro Larré Leonardi accused of being implicated in the robbery of Farami's jewelry shop.

—If it is true that Dr. José Avelino is to be sent on a mission to Rome, once more will be verified the truth of the proverb which says that all roads lead to that city.

—The minister of justice says that as the police are already armed with Comblain guns, he does not see his way to purchasing Church rifles to substitute them.

—Admiral Wandenkolk has been ennobled by the government for the valuable services he rendered the army during the two months it was under his command.

—On the 9th inst., the Associação Commercial and the committee of importing merchants memorialized the government on the subject of facilitating the payment of import duties.

—Scene, a police station. Enter policemen dragging struggling newsboy. — "What crime has this young villain committed?" — "Uttered scandalous cries, Sir." — "What did he say?" — "2nd edition!" — *Tablão*.

—The *Correio do Povo* announces that it is going to publish a series of articles by Barão do Lalaio on the Missions territory question. The *Correio* may as well keep cool; no one cares a straw about the Missions question just now!

—A peculiar feature in recent company organizations is the increased number of directors. At first three "good men and true" were considered enough to "run" a company; now at least four are requisite, and some companies have double this number.

—It is curious to note that Aristides Lolo, who has long been figuring as a republican, advocates the organization of the federal district by congress. It would be interesting to have Aristides explain just what kind of a government this district is to have!

—On the 7th inst. a woman 60 years old, fearing that her son would be drafted into the army, committed suicide by taking Paris green and kerosene. Taking such a needless measure certainly implies courage enough to have faced all the trouble the poor woman feared.

—A telegram published here on the 11th states that the director of a S. Paulo company had "muzzled" leaving a large deficit and some mounting creditors. Here is another proof of how far ahead of Rio, S. Paulo is! None of the directors in Rio have "cut their sticks" yet.

—The *Jornal* of yesterday gives currency to a report that two foreign consular representatives have been invited to a consultation with the police authorities in regard to the disposition of some property belonging to deceased persons, said to amount to more than 100,000\$.

—The total number of deaths last week was 460, of which 144 from yellow fever, 5 typhoid fever, 7 pernicious fever, 15 small-pox and 44 consumption. The decrease in yellow fever was very marked, but we regret to see that small-pox tends to increase.

—On the 5th inst. at 8 p. m. two employees of the steel-cleaning contractor were attacked by soldiers led by a sergeant, who robbed them of 500\$. The employees were informed at a police station that they must make their complaint to the adjutant-general of the army.

—We trust the ambitious legislator will carefully read the work outlined for him in the *Jornal* of the 11th, and then if he is not sorry he ever entered congress we shall believe him either a courageous man—or a fool. We dare predict that he will not accomplish one half the work specified.

—The editorial staff of the *Correio do Povo* has resigned, and it is said that that paper will hereafter support the administration of Gov. Portella. A large number of shares of the company to which it belongs, have recently been bought by Barão de Mesquita, Dr. Alberto Brandão and Dr. Henrique de Carvalho.

—Barão de Lacerda informs the judge who consulted him at Dr. Miguel Pereira's request for the removal of the crucifix from the court room, that the consultation was unnecessary, the judge himself being competent to act in the matter and to fine the jurymen if he refused to serve on account of such an absurd pretext.

—The present state of affairs in the stock market seems to be stirring up a little bad temper in São Paulo as well as in Rio. On the 8th the managing partner in the well-known house of Victor Notmann & Co. was attacked and beaten by a director of the Machinas Paulista company, and two clerks were also injured. The pugilistic director then made his escape.

—Mr. Edwin Cleary has organized a very strong company for his next descent on South America. They leave England by the *Itana* on May 13th, play two weeks at Pernambuco and four at Rio; then, hey for the merry Plata! We regret, however, that the company only purpose playing fifteen nights in Buenos Aires, but hope they may meet with such a reception as will induce them to extend their stay here. The repertoire comprises "Patience," "Fatiniza" and "Hermine," besides old and new favorites. Mindful of last year's experience, Mr. Cleary brings out no fewer than eight *premieres d'artistes*. — *Buenos Aires Standard*.

—A strike is in progress at the custom-house to-day.

—The "noblemen" created by the Portuguese government, seem to have as much difficulty in arranging their titles, as they had in baptizing the companies from which they derive their "blue blood." A successful operator, known as Luiz Braga, is reported to have been created "Viscount St. Lewis of Braga."

## MARRIED.

MORRISSEY—MORRISSEY.—On 6th inst., at Niteroi, state of Rio de Janeiro, HENRY J. MORRISSEY, son of the late Peter Morrissey, Esq., to JULIA FLORA, daughter of William Morrissey, Esq., of this city.

## DIED.

TOY.—On 5th inst., at Morro da Gloria, of yellow fever, ROBERT S. TOY, aged 24, second son of Rev. Thomas Toy of South Wimbledon, Surrey.

It is probable that when the public has enjoyed the benefits of free sugar for a short while there will be an irresistible popular demand for a reduction or repeal of duties on other articles, such as wool, pig iron, tin plates, etc., which are extensively used either as raw materials or as coverings for manufactured goods. For the abolition of sugar duties means a great deal more than it appears at first sight. It means not only a cheapening of the cost of living through the reduction of the price of sugar as it is ordinarily used in the household, either refined or as molasses, but cheaper condensed milk, cheaper confectionery, and many other articles too numerous to mention, in the manufacture of which sugar is largely used. — *Merchants' Review*, March 27th.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—A Bahia telegram of the 9th announces the fusion of three *bolso* banks to form one Banco da Bolsa.

—The receipts of the Manaus custom-house were 2,053,150\$519 in 1890 against 1,433,566\$142 in 1889.

—In October, 1890, the receipts of the Parahyba custom house were 70,990\$807 against 88,038\$30 in October, 1889.

—The French packet *Brasil* took away 360,000 francs gold on the 9th. It is said that £40,000 are awaiting shipment.

—The expenditures of the state government of Sergipe are estimated at 696,000\$ per annum and the receipts at 560,000\$.

—We understand that the price of gold has risen to such a height that even the dentists are beginning to feel alarmed.

—From January to November inclusive the receipts of the Corumbá custom-house were 592,061\$673 in 1890 against 425,387\$213 in 1889.

—The *Jornal* hears that the Banco do Brazil e Norte America has at last concluded arrangements with one of the oldest and most respectable banks of London for its exchange operations.

—The expenses of the Companhia Cantareira e Esportos de S. Paulo amounted last year to 475,907\$707 and its net receipts to 2,060,293\$639. The quantity of water distributed was 1,068,035,450 litres.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 6th inst. publishes the statement that the present government has made retrenchments in the public expenditures to the amount of 34,000,000\$. It is to be hoped that this is true.

—By the *Cephe* which sailed on the 29th ult. there were shipped £60,000 in gold and by the *Tagus*, which sailed on the 6th inst., £160,000, and there are supposed to be somewhere about £50,000 to go forward.

—It is estimated that the expenditures of the state of Pernambuco are at the rate of 6,000,000\$ per annum, while the receipts do not exceed 3,000,000\$. There is something of Ruy Barbosa's political economy in this.

—On the 8th the fusion of the Lloyd Brazileiro with the Empresa de Obras Publicas was acceded by the shareholders of the former company. The exchange of shares is made at 270\$000 for each Lloyd share, against 320\$000 for each Empresa share.

—The Companhia Fabril Maranhense is organizing in Maranhão with a capital of 1,000,000\$. It proposes to establish a factory for the manufacture of cotton cloth and of sewing and cruet thread, and afterwards to establish wool and silk factories.

—It was rumored and generally believed on Saturday that Dr. Matta Machado had accepted the place of minister of finance, but the rumor was denied the next morning. It would be a misfortune to have a minister so mixed up in current speculations.

—"The rise of the Uruguay bonds on the conclusion of a loan to that republic by a Brazilian bank is also a windfall to the Baring estate, but I can not, personally, understand how the Brazilians can spare the million sterling to help the Uruguayans. It looks like the blind leading the halt." — *Truth*, March 26th.

—On the 9th the committee of importers, with the directors of the Associação Commercial, waited on the minister of finance and submitted various ideas as to the collection of duties in gold, which the minister promised to examine. Report has it that there will be a weekly *pauta* for gold payments at the custom house.

—By the balance sheet of the Banco do Brazil on the 30th ult. it appears that the reserve fund was 33,250,000\$ and the special reserve 8,121,398\$302, or together 41,371,398\$302. On March 21st the reserve fund was given at 18,128,471\$901. A tolerably correct estimate can thus be made as to what the Banco da Republica paid for that 25,000,000\$ in gold.







May 9th, 1891.

## BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonpaid interest	Last sale	Closing quotation
400,000\$	400,000\$	..	Agric. Colonia de Vassouras	...	200\$	198\$00	---
7,000,000	7,000,000	20,000\$	Cant. e Viçôjo Fluminense	4\$000—July 90	...	205\$ 000	---
100,000,000	715,000	20,000\$	Carrageons Fluminense...	10 000—Jan. 91	200	218 000	---
300,000,000	300,000	..	Commercio e Industria...	...	240	200 000	---
3,000,000	735,000	1,200	Commissões e Esqueja Café	10\$00—Jan. 91	60	59 000	---
10,000,000	4,500,000	..	Empazera de Obras Publicas.	10 000—Jan. 91	210	210 000	---
...	550,000	..	do 7 series...	10 000—Jan. 91	100	...	34\$00
12,500,000	9,510,000	..	Escadecada de Lazer...	...	40	34 000	---
200,000,000	1,000,000	..	Exercitas Fluminense...	...	40	55 000	---
400,000,000	4,000,000	..	Ind. e Colonizador do Brazil	...	50	...	44 000
2,000,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind.Lv. e Viçôjo de Macaé	...	100	180 000	---
220,000	270,000	270,000	Industria Flum. (Kiosques)	Jan. 91	50	50 000	---
40,000,000	40,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brazil...	6 000—Jan. 91	100	100\$00—100\$	---
200,000	10,000,000	..	do do Rio...	Int.—Jan. 91	100	148 000	---
1,500,000	3,000,000	..	do do S. Paulo	...	80	68 000	---
1,200,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Oculos...	5 000—Jan. 91	...	130 000	---
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	Nova Era Rural...	10\$00—Jan. 91	70	38 000	---
1,000,000	600,000	..	Patroli Mineraria...	6 000—Aug. 90	120	190 000	---
650,000	470,000	..	Phosphato de Cal...	...	120	55 000	---
400,000	400,000	..	Saneamento da Bahia...	12\$00—Jan. 91	40	41 000	---
8,000,000	9,400,000	..	Servicos Maritimos...	8 000—Jan. 91	80	...	85
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Torreis Fluminense...	3 000—Jan. 91	80	79 000	---

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" 13	Trent	Santos.
" 18	Clyde	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 25	Trent	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo, Southampton & Antwerp.

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